

TOP

As to stiff gales *topher* pines bow low
 Their heads, and lift them as they cease to blow. *Pope.*
TÓPKNOT. *n. f.* [*top* and *knot*.] A knot worn by women on the top of the head.
 This arrogance amounts to the pride of an ass in his trappings; when 'tis but his master's taking away his *topknot* to make an ass of him again. *L'Estrange.*
TÓPMAN. *n. f.* [*top* and *man*.] The fawer at the top.
 The pit-law enters the one end of the stuff, the *topman* at the top, and the pitman under him, the *topman* observing to guide the saw exactly in the line. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*
TÓPMOST. *n. f.* [An irregular superlative formed from *top*.] Uppermost; highest.
 A swarm of bees,
 Unknown from whence they took their airy flight,
 Upon the *topmost* branch in clouds alight. *Dryden's Æn.*
 From sleep to sleep the troops advanc'd with pain,
 In hopes at last the *topmost* cliff to gain;
 But still by new ascents the mountain grew,
 And a fresh toil presented to their view. *Addison.*
 Men pil'd on men with active leaps arise,
 And build the breathing fabrick to the skies;
 A sprightly youth above the *topmost* row,
 Points the tall pyramid, and crowns the show. *Addison.*
TÓPPROUD. *adj.* [*top* and *proud*.] Proud in the highest degree.
 This *top-proud* fellow,
 By intelligence I do know
 To be corrupt and treasonous. *Shakespeare.*
TÓPSAIL. *n. f.* [*top* and *sail*.] The highest sail.
 Contareus meeting with the Turk's galleys, which would not veil their *topsails*, fiercely assailed them. *Knolles.*
 Strike, strike the *topsail*; let the main-sheet fly,
 And furl your sails. *Dryden's Fables.*
TÓPARCH. *n. f.* [*τόπος* and *αρχή*.] The principal man in a place.
 They are not to be conceived potent monarchs, but *toparchs*, or kings of narrow territories. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
TÓPARCHY. *n. f.* [*toparch*.] Command in a small district.
TÓPAZ. *n. f.* [*topaz*, Fr. *topazius*, low Lat.] A yellow gem.
 The golden stone is the yellow *topaz*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 Can blazing carbuncles with her compare?
 The *tophas* sent from scorched Meroc?
 Or pearls presented by the Indian sea? *Sandys's Paraph.*
 With light's own smile the yellow *topaz* burns. *Thomson.*
TO TOPE. *v. n.* [*topf*, German, an earthen pot; *toppen*, Dutch, to be mad. *Skinner* prefers the latter etymology; *topers*, Fr.] To drink hard; to drink to excess.
 If you *tope* in form and treat,
 'Tis the four sauce to the sweet meat,
 The fine you pay for being great. *Dryden.*
TÓPER. *n. f.* [*from tope*.] A drunkard.
TÓPHACEOUS. *adj.* [*from tophus*, Lat.] Gritty; stony.
 Acids mixed with them precipitate a *trophaceous* chalky matter, but not a chiefly substance. *Arbutnot.*
TÓPIET. *n. f.* [*תופית* Heb. a drum.] Hell; a scriptural name.
 The pleasant valley of Hinnoni, *topiet* thence
 And black Gehenna called, the type of hell. *Milton.*
 Fire and darkness are here mingled with all other ingredients that make that *topiet* prepared of old. *Burnet.*
TÓPICAL. *adj.* [*from τόπος*.]
 1. Relating to some general head.
 2. Local; confined to some particular place.
 An argument from authority is but a weaker kind of proof; it being but a *topical* probation, and an artificial argument, depending on naked asseveration. *Brown.*
 Evidences of fact can be no more than *topical* and probable. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
 3. Applied medicinally to a particular part.
 A woman, with some unusual hemorrhage, is only to be cured by *topical* remedies. *Arbutnot.*
TÓPICALLY. *adv.* [*from topical*.] With application to some particular part.
 This *topically* applied becomes a phænigmus, or rubifying medicine, and is of such fiery parts, that they have of themselves conceived fire and burnt a house. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
TÓPICK. *n. f.* [*topique*, Fr. *τόπος*.]
 1. A general head; something to which other things are referred.
 Let them argue over all the *topicks* of divine goodness and human weakness, and whatsoever other pretences sinking sinners catch at to save themselves by, yet how trifling must be their plea! *South's Sermons.*
 I might dilate on the difficulties, the temper of the people, the power, arts, and interest of the contrary party; but those are invidious *topicks*, too green in remembrance. *Dryd.*
 The principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then convince them that it is so: the *topicks* for both are brought from scripture and reason. *Swift.*
 All arts and sciences have some general subjects, called *topicks*, or common places; because middle terms are bor-

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rowed, and arguments derived from them for the proof of their various propositions. *Watts's Logick.*
 2. Things as are externally applied to any particular part.
 In the cure of struma, the *topicks* ought to be discutient. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
TÓPLESS. *adj.* [*from top*.] Having no top.
 He sent abroad his voice,
 Which Pallas far off echo'd; who did betwixt them hoise
 Shrill tumult to a *topless* height. *Chapman's Iliad.*
TÓPOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*τόπος* and *γραφία*.] One who writes descriptions of particular places.
TÓPOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*topographie*, Fr. *τόπος* and *γραφία*.] Description of particular places.
 That philosophy gives the exactest *topography* of the extramundane spaces. *Glaville's Sep.*
 The *topography* of Sulmo in the Latin makes but an awkward figure in the version. *Cronwell.*
TÓPPING. *adj.* [*from top*.] Fine; noble; gallant. A low word.
 The *topping* fellow I take to be the ancestor of the fine fellow.
TÓPPINGLY. *adj.* [*from topping*.] Fine; gay; gallant; shewy.
 These *toppingly* ghosts be in number but ten,
 As welcome to daire as beares among men. *Tupper.*
TÓPPLE. *v. n.* [*from top*.] To fall forward; to tumble down.
 Though bladed corn be lodged and trees blown down;
 Though castles *topple* on their warders heads. *Shakespeare.*
 The wisest aunt telling the saddest tale,
 Sometime for three-foot stool mistaketh me;
 Then slip I from her quite, down *topples* she. *Shakespeare.*
TÓPSTURRY. *adv.* [*This Skinner fancies to top in tur*.] With the bottom upward.
 All suddenly was turned *topsturry*, the noble lord estoons was blamed, the wretched people pitied, and new counsels plotted. *Spenser on Ireland.*
 If we without his help can make a head
 To push against the kingdom; with his help
 We shall o'turn it *topsturry* down. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
 God told man what was good, but the devil furnished it evil, and thereby turned the world *topsturry*, and brought a new chaos upon the whole creation. *South's Sermons.*
 Man is but a *topsturry* creature; his head where his heels should be, grovelling on the earth. *Swift.*
TOR. *n. f.* [*tor*, Saxou.]
 1. A tower; a turret.
 2. A high pointed rock or hill, whence *tor* in the initial syllable of some local names.
TORCH. *n. f.* [*torche*, French; *torcia*, Italian; *intestitium*, low Latin.] A wax light generally supposed to be bigger than a candle.
 Bassilius knew, by the winking of the *torches*, that the night also was far wasted. *Silbey.*
 Here lies the dusky *torch* of Mortimer,
 Choak'd with ambition of the meane fort. *Shakespeare.*
 They light the nuptial *torch*, and bid invoke
 Hymen. *Milton.*
 Never was known a night of such distraction;
 Noise to confus'd and dreadful: *torches* gliding
 Like meteors, by each other in the streets. *Dryden.*
 I'm weary of my part;
 My *torch* is out; and the world stands before me
 Like a black desert at th' approach of night. *Dryden.*
TÓRCHBEARER. *n. f.* [*torch* and *bear*.] One whose office is to carry a torch.
 He did in a genteel manner chastise their negligence, with making them, for that night, the *torchbearers*. *Sidney, b. i.*
TÓRCHLIGHT. *n. f.* [*torch* and *light*.] Light kindled to supply the want of the sun.
 When the emperor Charles had clasped Germany almost in his fist, he was forced to go from Ilburg, and, as if in a mask, by *torchlight*, to quit every foot he had gotten. *Bacon.*
 If thou like a child didst fear before,
 Being in the dark, where thou didst nothing see;
 Now I have brought thee *torchlight* fear no more. *Dowlet.*
TÓRCHER. *n. f.* [*from torch*.] One that gives light.
 Ere the hories of the sun shall bring
 Their fiery *torch* his diurnal ring. *Shakespeare.*
TÓRE. *preterite*, and sometimes participle passive of *tear*.
 Upon his head an old Scotch cap he wore,
 With a plume feather all to pieces *tear*. *Spenser.*
TÓRE. *v. a.* [*Of this word I cannot guess the meaning*.]
 Proportion according to roven or *tear* upon the ground;
 the more *tear* the less hay will do. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
TÓRMENT. *n. f.* [*torment*, Fr.]
 1. To put to pain; to harass with anguish; to exasperate.
 No sleep close up that deadly eye of thine,
 Unless it be while some tormenting dream
 Alights thee with a hell of ugly devils. *Shakespeare.*
 I am glad to be constrain'd to utter what
 Torments me to conceal. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
 Art thou come to torment us before the time? *Mat. viii.*
 2. To tease; to vex with importunity.
 3. To put into great agitation. [*tormente*, Fr. a great storm.]
 They soaring on main wing
 Tormented all the air. *Milton.*
TORMENT. *n. f.* [*torment*, French.]
 1. Any thing that gives pain.
 They brought unto him all sick people that were taken
 with divers diseases and *torments*, and he healed them. *Mat.*
 2. Pain; misery; anguish.
 3. Penal anguish; torture.
 No prisoners there, inforc'd by *torments*, cry;
 But fearless by their old tormentors lie. *Sandys's Paraph.*
 Not sharp revenge, not hell itself can find
 A fiercer *torment* than a guilty mind,
 Which day and night doth dreadfully accuse,
 Condemns the wretch, and still the charge renews. *Dryd.*
TORMENTOR. *n. f.* [*from torment*.]
 1. One who torments; one who gives pain.
 He called to me for succour, desiring me at least to kill
 him, to deliver him from those *tormentors*. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 Let his *tormentor* conscience find him out.
 The commandments of God being conformable to the
 dictates of right reason, man's judgment condemns him when
 he violates any of them; and so the finner becomes his own
 tormentor. *South's Sermons.*
 2. One who inflicts penal tortures.
 No prisoners there, inforc'd by *torments*, cry,
 But fearless by their old *tormentors* lie. *Sandys on Job.*
 Hadst thou full pow'r to kill,
 Or measure out his *torments* by thy will;
 Yet, what could'st thou, *tormentor*, hope to gain,
 Thy loss continues unrepaired by pain. *Dryden's Juv.*
 The ancient martyrs pass'd through such new inventions
 and varieties of pain as tired their *tormentors*. *Addison.*
TÓRMENTIL. *n. f.* [*tormentilla*, Fr. *tormentilla*, Lat.] Septfoil. A plant.
 The root has been used for tanning of leather, and accounted
 the best affracting in the whole vegetable kingdom. *Miller.*
 Refresh the spirits externally by some epitemata of balm,
 beglows, with the powder of the roots of *tormentil*. *Wifeman.*
TOR. *part. pass. of tear.*
 Ye shall not eat any flesh that is *tor* of beasts. *Exod. xxii.*
TORNA'DO. *n. f.* [*tornado*, Spanish.] A hurricane; a whirlwind.
 Nimble convulsions strike the eye,
 And bold *tornado's* bluster in the sky. *Garth.*
TORPEDO. *n. f.* [*Lat.*] A fish which while alive, if touched
 even with a long stick, benumbs the hand that so touches it,
 but when dead is eaten safely.
TÓRPEMENT. *adj.* [*torpeus*, Latin.] Benumbed; struck motionless;
 not active; incapable of motion.
 A comprehensive expedient to assist the frail and *torpent*
 memory through fo multiferous an employment. *Evelyn.*
TÓRPID. *adj.* [*torpidus*, Latin.] Numb; motionless; sluggish;
 not active.
 Without heat all things would be *torpid* and without motion.
 The fun awakes the *torpid* sap. *Thomson's Spring.*
TÓRPIDNESS. *n. f.* [*from torpid*.] The state of being torpid.
 Though the object about which it is exercised be poor,
 little, and low, yet a man hath this advantage by the exercise
 of this faculty about it, that it keeps it from rest and
torpidity, it enlargeth and habituates it for a due improvement
 even about nobler objects. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
TÓRPTITUDE. *n. f.* [*from torpid*.] State of being motionless;
 numbness; sluggishness.
 Some, in their most perfect state, subsist in a kind of *torpidity*
 or sleeping state. *Derham.*
TÓRRIOR. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] Dulness; numbness; inability to
 move; dulness of sensation.
 Motion discusses the *torpor* of solid bodies, which, beside
 their motion of gravity, have in them a natural appetite not
 to move at all. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 763.*
TÓRREFACTIÖN. *n. f.* [*torrefactio*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Latin.]
 The act of drying by the fire.
 When torrefied sulphur makes bodies black, why does *torrefaction*
 make sulphur itself black. *Boyle on Colours.*
 If it have not a sufficient insolation it looketh pale; if it
 be sunned too long it suffereth *torrefaction*. *Brown.*
TÓRREFACT. *v. a.* [*torrefier*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Lat.] To dry
 by the fire.
 In the sulphur of bodies *torrefied* consist the principles of
 inflammability. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 The Africans are more peculiarly scorched and *torrefied*
 from the sun by addition of dryness from the soil. *Brown.*
 Divers learned men assign, for the cause of blackness, the
 sooty steam of ash, or *torrefied* sulphur. *Boyle on Colours.*
 Torrefied sulphur makes bodies black; I desire to know
 why *torrefaction* makes sulphur itself black? *Boyle.*
 Another elixer is compoed of two hemina of white wine,

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half a hemina of honey, Egyptian nitre *torrefied* a quadrant.
TÓRRENT. *n. f.* [*torrent*, Fr. *torrens*, Lat.]
 1. A sudden stream raised by summer showers.
 The near in blood,
 Forsake me like the *torrent* of a flood. *Sandys on Job.*
 Will no kind flood, no friendly rain,
 Disguise the marshal's plain disgrace;
 No *torrents* swell the low Mohayne,
 The world will say he durst not pass. *Prior.*
 2. A violent and rapid stream; tumultuous current.
 Not far from Caucasus are certain steep falling *torrents*,
 which wash down many grains of gold, as in many other
 parts of the world; and the people there inhabiting use to
 set many fleeces of wool in these descents of waters, in which
 the grains of gold remain, and the water passeth through,
 which Strabo witnesseth to be true. *Raleigh.*
 The memory of those who, out of duty and confidence,
 opposed that *torrent* which did overwhelm them, should not
 lose the recompence due to their virtue. *Charendon.*
 When shrivell'd herbs on with'ring stems decay,
 The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
 Undams his wat'ry stores, huge *torrents* flow,
 Temp'ring the thirsty fever of the field. *Dryden's Georg.*
 Erasmus, that great injur'd name,
 Stemm'd the wild *torrent* of a bar'rous age. *Pope.*
TÓRRENT. *adj.* [*torrens*, Lat.] Rolling in a rapid stream.
 Fierce Phlegeton,
 Whose waves of *torrent* fire inflame with rage. *Milton.*
TÓRRID. *adj.* [*torride*, Fr. *torridus*, Lat.]
 1. Parched; dried with heat.
 Galen's commentators mention a twofold dryness; the one
 concomitated with a heat, which they call a *torrid* tabes;
 the other with a coldness, when the parts are consumed
 through extinction of their native heat. *Harvey on Consump.*
 2. Burning; violently hot.
 This with *torrid* heat,
 And vapours as the Libyan air aduft,
 Began to parch that temperate clime. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 3. It is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the
 tropicks.
 Columbus first
 Found a temp'rate in a *torrid* zone;
 The feverish air fann'd by a cooling breeze. *Dryden.*
 Those who amidst the *torrid* regions live,
 May they not gales unknown to us receive?
 See daily show'rs rejoice the thirsty earth,
 And blebs the flow'ry buds succeeding birth. *Prior.*
TÓRSEL. *n. f.* [*torse*, Fr.] Any thing in a twisted form.
 When you lay any timber on brick-work, as *torfels* for
 mantle trees to lie on, or lintols over windows, lay them in
 loam. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*
TÓRSIÖN. *n. f.* [*torso*, Lat.] The act of turning or twisting.
TÓRT. *n. f.* [*tor*, Fr. *tortus*, low Latin.] Mischief; injury;
 calamity. Obsolete.
 Then gan triumphant trumpets found on high,
 That sent to heaven the echoed report
 Of their new joy, and happy victory
 Against him that had been long oppress'd with *tor*,
 And fast imprisoned in sieged fort. *Fa. Qu. b. i.*
 He dreadful bad them come to court,
 For no wild beasts should do them any *tor*. *Spenser.*
 Your disobedience and ill managing
 Of actions, lost for want of due support,
 Refer I justly to a further spring,
 Spring of sedition, strife, oppression, *tor*. *Faifax, b. i.*
TÓRTILE. *n. f.* [*tortilis*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed.
TÓRTIÖN. *n. f.* [*from tortus*, Latin.] Torment; pain. Not
 in use.
 All purgers have a raw spirit or wind, which is the principal
 cause of *tortion* in the stomach and belly. *Bacon.*
TÓRTIOUS. *adj.* [*from tort*.] Injurious; doing wrong. *Spens.*
TÓRTIVE. *adj.* [*from tortus*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed.
 Knots by the conflux of meeting sap,
 Infect the found pine, and divert his grain
 Tortive and errant from his course of growth. *Shakespeare.*
TÓRTÖISE. *n. f.* [*tortue*, French.]
 1. An animal covered with a hard shell: there are tortoises
 both of land and water.
 In his needy shop a *tortoise* hung,
 An alligator stult. *Shakespeare.*
 A living *tortoise* being turned upon its back, not being able
 to make use of its paws for the returning of itself, because
 they could only bend towards the belly, it could help itself
 only by its neck and head; sometimes one side, sometimes
 another, by pushing against the ground, to rock itself as in a
 cradle, to find out where the inequality of the ground might
 permit it to roll its shell. *Ray on the Creation.*
 2. A form into which the ancient soldiers used to throw their
 troops, by bending down and holding their bucklers above
 their heads so that no darts could hurt them.
 Their